FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1849. [NO. 1689.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Important Land Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 13th day of November next, the following

Valuable REAL ESTATE,

(sold to effect a division,) viz—

3 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Blake and Hooper.
2 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Waddill and Hooper.
1 Lot on Franklin street.
2 Lots on Franklin and Donaldson sts.
1 vacant Lot near the Jail.
1 Lot in Campbellton, above the Bridge.
250 acres of Land, North side of Clarendon Bridge, with four Stores and Dwelling Houses thereon.
6 comfortable Dwelling Houses on Haymount.
3½ acres of Land joining the same.
54 acres of Land near Union Factory.
100 acres, valuable for fire-wood, joining Ellis.
146 acres do do, joining ditto.
104 do do do, joining ditto.

Plats of the above Land and Lots will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Persons desiring particular information about the above Property, will please call on Alexander Johnson, Market Square, Fayetteville.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Oct. 6, 1849. 88ts

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between N. King and W. L. Hall, in the distillation of Turpentine, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. N. King will settle the business.

W. L. HALL,
N. KING.

Sept. 28, 1849. 88-2w

EQUITY SALE.

ON Saturday, the 3d day of November next, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Kenansville, SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR ACRES of the Lands belonging to the heirs of Lewis S. Herring, dec'd, situated in Duplin county, and lying on Maxwell Swamp, within one and a half or two miles of Strickland's Depot. A portion of these Lands is cleared, and there is an excellent piece of unclaimed branch, which is valuable. There is a quantity of Pine Timber and some Turpentine trees on the tract, and one of the best Grist and Saw Mills (I have been told) in this part of the State.

Bonds at one, two and three years, bearing interest from sale, will be taken in payment.

W. D. PEARSALL, C. M. E.

Duplin county, Oct. 5, 1849. 88-3w

[Pr. adv. $1 20.]

Head Quarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia,
FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 6, 1849.

THE Officers of the 33d Regiment are hereby notified to appear at the Court House in said Town, on Thursday the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for review. And are required to have said respective Companies at the Court House, on Friday the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for review.

DUNCAN McCORMICK,
Col. Commandant.

2w]

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber forwarns all persons from trading for a Note of Hand, made payable to Hugh L. McColl or order, for Fifty Dollars, dated September 17th, and due the first of November next.

FRANCIS FALKS.

Robeson county, Sept. 28, 1849. 88-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1849.

B. C. Williams vs. Charles Chalmers and others.

IN this cause, on motion, leave is given to Plaintiff to amend his Bill by making parties, and in other respects. It appearing to the Court, that Lydia McBryde and Archibald McBryde are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for 6 weeks, notifying said non-residents of this proceeding, and that they appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of our said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1849.

S. C. BRUCE, C. & M. E.

88]

LIFE INSURANCE.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.

Capital £500,000, or $2,500,000.

THIS Institution embraces important advantages with respect to Life Assurances, as the profits will be divided with the Assured, &c. &c.

The surplus funds of the Company, exclusive of the capital of two and a half millions of dollars, are $255,000.

J. L. STARR, General Agent,
New York.

☞ Life Insurance to be obtained in this Company, and advantages explained, on application to

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 87-y

MORE TIME.

THE Subscriber, (North-East corner Market Square,) has returned from New York, with that kind of a stock of goods that will suit this Market. They are pretty,—they are good,—and they are really very cheap. Watches of all kinds—as high as you want, or as low as you want; Jewelry that embraces all of the latest styles, tastes, and fashions.

A large lot of Military goods, from the large bass drum to the smallest button. Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; silver ware, from the soup ladle to a salt spoon; pistols, from the ivory handle revolver to the german brass barrel; fine lot of double-barrel Guns; single ditto; any quantity of fine pocket knives; beautiful lot of coral necklaces; fine and common accordeons; gold pens; and almost any thing else you may call for in his line, and perhaps a little out of it. Step in, Gentlemen, and get your watches repaired.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.

October 1, 1849. 87-2m

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 17, 1849. 77-tf

New Text Book for Schools.

Willard's History of the United States and California.

A NEW Edition of the abridged copy of Mrs. Emma Willard's History of the United States, contains much additional valuable matter, concerning the events of the past ten years, and is recommended to the particular attention of the friends of education.

Willard's Historic Guide.—This work is intended as a guide to the Temple, or map of Time; (a chart of Universal History, prepared by the same author.)

Parker's School Compendium of Natural Philosophy.—This popular work has passed through 25 editions in quick succession; a good evidence of its great value as a Text Book for Schools.

Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy—This little Book is designed for Elementary Schools, and is highly commended by teachers who use it.

Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity.—12mo. filled with illustrations, designed for Schools; (in press.)

Page's Elements of Geology.—With all the recent discoveries in the Science. (in press.)

Hamilton's Vegetable and Animal Phisiology.
Clark's Elements of Drawing and Perspective.
Brook's Latin Lessons, or Latin without a master.
Brook's Greek Lessons, or Greek without a master.
Brook's Collectana Evangelica, in Greek.
Parker's Rhetorical Reader. 12mo.
McIntyre on the use of the Globes.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John-st., N. Y.

Teachers introducing new books are particularly requested to examine the above works before making their selections for their fall classes.

Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

September 21. 86-3m

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

Brilliant Lotteries.

FOR OCTOBER, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

70,000 DOLLARS!

20 PRIZES OF $10,000!

AMOUNTING TO

$200,0000!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class K, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 27, 1849.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Magnificent Prize of $70,000, 1 Prize $10,000, 1 of 10.000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 20 of 2,056, 20 of 1,500, 30 of 500, 129 of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25	Wholes,	$270	00
Ditto	ditto 25 Halves,	135	00
Ditto	ditto 25 Quarters,	67	50
Ditto	ditto 25 Eighths,	33	75

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.

86-td-pd]

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 21st of February last, my negro woman MARY, aged about 30 years, having with her a child about 9 months old. Mary is about 5 feet high, and yellow complected. She is supposed to be lurking on the Cape Fear River, about the Plantations of J. J. McKay and James Robeson, Jr., in Bladen county, N. C. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Robeson county, N. C., near J. J. McKay's Mills, or $15 for their confinement in any Jail, so that I get them again. Address the undersigned at Lumberton.

DAVID KING.

Sept. 19, 1849. 85-5w

MISS BINGHAM

WILL resume her School at her house in Old Street on MONDAY the 8th October. She will take a class of young Ladies in Drawing and Painting separate from her School.

Sept. 24. 86-6w

Plank Road, or No Plank Road!

THE Subscriber is now receiving a very extensive assortment of **Fall & Winter GOODS,** selected exclusively by himself in N. York during the past month. His stock embraces a general variety of

STAPLE DRY GOODS, viz:

Blue, black and brown Broadcloths,
Plain and fancy Cassimeres, of every variety,
Sattinets, Wool Tweeds, Corduroys, Beaver Cloth,
Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, bro. & bleh'd Shirtings,
Bed and Negro Blankets, together with almost every desirable article in the Staple trade,
Satin and Silk Vestings,
Plain black and fancy Alpacas and Alpaca Lustres, of latest patterns,
Cashmere-de-E'cosses for Ladies' Winter Dresses,
A great variety of Prints, newest styles and most beautiful patterns,
Worsted Shawls; Red, white and green Flannels,
Canton Flannel, Silk and Cotton Dress Shawls,
Apron Checks, Bed Ticks, Ginghams,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders and Combs, with a great variety of notions not enumerated.

Also, SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy and Mule Collars, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, with a variety of articles belonging to the Hardware line.
50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
Brown, Crushed, Loaf and Refined Sugars,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Epsom Salts,
A superior article Spanish Indigo, Madder,
Saleratus, Bar Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Hyson, Young Hyson & Gunpowder Tea, best quality,
Pots, Ovens, Spiders and Skillets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
35 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
Blacksmiths' Tools in sets, of superior quality,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 sacks Salt, with a few hhds. prime Molasses.

All of which will be sold as usual at the very lowest prices, for Cash, or exchanged for all kinds of Produce on the most liberal terms.

All that is required of persons wishing to buy the very best bargains, is to call and examine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Old Stand, No. 4 Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 11, 1849. 84tf

VALUABLE RESIDENCE AND PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises on the 4th day of December next, the Plantation, known as Strawberry Hill, or Porter's Neck, on Carver's Creek, in Bladen county, the late residence of Dr. Wm. S. Andres, deceased. There are on the place a new, handsome, and commodious dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, entirely new. The tract contains 640 acres, about one half of which is Cape Fear low land, believed to be equal in all respects to any on the River. The uncleared land is well timbered; the lowland with oak, ash, &c; the upland with oak and pine. The fences are in good repair; there are on the place fine young orchards of choice varieties of peach and apple trees, and the whole is in a state of high improvement. Mr. Charles R. Council, who knows all about the place, (having been Dr. Andres' overseer for several years) and who is there at all times, will take pleasure in showing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

ALSO, a tract of 25 acres, near the Mineral Spring on Carver's branch, about 3 miles from the above mentioned tract, very desirable as a summer residence.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid at the sale, the balance to be secured by good bonds, and paid at the end of one, two, and three years.

At the same time and place with the above, will also be sold, on a credit of six months, all the personal property, except the slaves, belonging to the estate, consisting of the crop, horses, a mule, cattle, hogs, a carriage, a buggy, a sulky, a library of well selected miscellaneous books, medical books, maps, prints, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, &c. &c.

Note and security will be required of the purchaser. R. E. TROY, Ex'r.

Sept 12, 1849. 85-ts

REMOVAL.

Laboratory of Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.

EPHM LARRABEE, No. 24, South Calvert Sreet, Baltimore, has always on hand the largest and most complete assortment of pure Botanic remedies in the U. States, prepared under his special care at his Laboratory—being the first erected in the United States for the special purpose of preparing Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.

All of the pulverized and compounded articles are put up in quarter and half pound packages, and neatly labeled, with directions for retailing, and upon better terms than the same articles can be had in the United States. Every article in his line is warranted genuine—the public can rely upon this.

A liberal discount made to country merchants, who are particularly requested to call and examine quality, &c., before purchasing.

The various Treatises, embracing the most reputed authors, upon the Thomsonian or Botanic System of Medicine, may also be had at his establishment, by the quantity or single copy.

Sept. 17, 1849. 85-6w

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*In Equity.*

To Joseph Seawell and wife Eliza.

YOU are hereby required to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the amended Bill of Complaint of Henrietta Campbell and others against Carleton J. Campbell and others, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1849.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. & M.

September 14, 1849. 85-6w

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving at their old Stand, East Corner Market Square, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, embracing every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, all kinds of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's wear, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Fashionable HATS, BONNETS, and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; a beautiful selection of RIBBONS; Ladies', Misses', and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c.

☞ The above Stock embraces every style and description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store; and as our *personal attention* was given in the selection of every article, we flatter ourselves we can offer inducements to purchasers. (East Corner Market Square.)

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 6. 84-2m

NEW GOODS.

H. Branson & Son

ARE receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c. &c.

Which will be sold for Cash or Produce, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see.

Sept. 10. 84-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM receiving my FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, Hardware & Cutlery,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper, &c.,

Which I will sell at the lowest market prices for Cash, or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.

Sept. 8, 1849. 84-6w

SUPERIOR TEAS,

Just received and for sale low.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Extra fine IMPERIAL,
Extra fine OOLOONG,
Young HYSON, and
SOUCHONG TEAS.

These Teas were selected in New York City by a judge, as the best which could be procured.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 10, 1849. 84-tf

NEW GOODS & NEW STORE.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, and nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and is now receiving and opening an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and N. York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

and SILK GOODS generally; also an assortment of *Notions*, viz: Combs, Brushes, Soaps, &c., and a very general assortment of the following goods:

Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.

The subscriber tenders an invitation to all his old customers (and the purchasers of goods in this market generally) to give him a call, being determined to sell Goods cheap—and to accommodate customers to the extent of his ability and means—for Cash, Country Produce, or to prompt time purchasers. As he cannot give a catalogue in a newspaper advertisement, please call, and he will show all. This shall cost nothing.

Sept. 10, 1849. 84-8w

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

(North side Hay street, midway between the New Hotel and the Market,)

HAS just received from the north, a splendid assortment of Goods in his line, among which can be found gold and silver Watches, from $8 up to $100; gold chains; seals; keys; breast pins; ear rings; finger rings, a fine assortment; bracelets; lockets; all kinds of spectacles; gold pens, with gold and silver holders; gold pencils; studs; gold and silver belt buckles; silver combs; coral beads; card cases; a neat article of pocket books; steel beads and steel bags; purses; music boxes; plated cake baskets; plated castors; silver mugs; plated and brass candlesticks, and brass clocks. All kinds of silver spoons, (warranted pure silver.)

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Epauletts, and military goods of all kinds, from a chapeaux to a spur.

All of the above goods will be sold as cheap as they can be bought in any country, at retail.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches and jewelry.

Sept. 8, 1849. 85-3m

FOR SALE,

ON Consignment, 16 Hhds. fair quality Muscovado SUGARS, which were imported direct to Wilmington, and will be sold very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 23, 1849. 77-tf

Valuable Turpentine Lands

FOR SALE.

ONE tract containing 672 acres, joining A. Ray, Esq. On this tract are about 15,000 Turpentine boxes cut, and yields well. The other tract lies on the waters of Carver's Creek, containing about 2500 acres. On this Land there are two good Mill sites, with an abundance of Timber to saw, and for Turpentine is as good as any in the county. On the premises are a good Cooper Shop and Stables, and all necessary buildings for hands, &c. The Land I will sell on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, with interest from the date of bonds.

Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on me at Fayetteville, or on Mr. Bowlin on the premises. Possession will be given on the first of January, 1850.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Oct. 1, 1849. 87tf

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE received in part, and expect by the 1st of September to receive the balance, of their **Fall and Winter Goods,** consisting of their usual variety of

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,

&c. &c., which they offer at the lowest market prices, for cash or good paper.

August 27, 1849. 82-8w

NEW FALL GOODS.

BY THE STEAMER EVERGREEN.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just commenced to receive his Fall and Winter GOODS, and will be receiving by nearly every arrival from the North, until his supply of goods is completed. All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered by wholesale or retail at reduced prices.

August 9th, 1849. 80-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, for the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile busines. They intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and will sell as low as any other house in this place. An examination of qualities and prices is only necessary to insure sales.

ROBT McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., August 13, 1849. 81-tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848. 38-1Y

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to G. & H. McMillan are requested to call and settle by the first November, as further indulgence cannot be given.

October 1. 87-4w

NOTICE.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a School in this county. The School is worth three hundred dollars a year—Board found. The applicant must produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications and aptness to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, and of his good moral character. We desire to secure the services of one who will continue, if the parties are all satisfied. Apply to Farq'd Smith & Brother, Fayetteville P. O.

Sept. 22, 1849. 86-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company:

THE Board of Directors passed a Resolution at their last Meeting, requiring the Stockholders in the above Company "to pay ten per cent. on the amount of their several subscriptions, on or before the 15th of September next."

This resolution was passed in July last.

B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer
C. F. & D. R. Nav. Com.

Sept. 10, 1849. 85-1m

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers and Planters' Almanack for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25.

Now's the time to Sell Land Warrants.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at G, between 13 and 14th streets, Washington City, D. C.

CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Sept. 6, 1849. 43tf

For Sale—A Great Bargain.

AN excellent Dwelling, next South of Mr. J. W. Sandford's, on Dick street.

For particulars, apply to James Banks, Esq.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he will be absent from this place until about the 20th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give instruction in music on the Piano Forte.

Also, lessons given on the Guitar.

L. H. W. takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same.

Sept. 12, 1849. 85-tf

CHECKS,

ON THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

Books & Stationary,

OF all kinds usually kept, just receiving and opening. Particulars hereafter.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 17, 1849.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

CASH.

WE will pay Cash for healthy young NEGROES. None wanted over 30 years old.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 86-tf

POETRY.

MORNING, NOON, AND NIGHT.

Morn calleth fondly to a fair boy straying
'Mid golden meadows, rich with clover dew;
She calls—but he still thinks of naught save playing,
And so she smiles and waves him an adieu!
Whilst he, still merry with his flowery store,
Deems not that Morn, sweet Morn! returns no more.

Noon cometh—but the boy, to manhood growing,
Heeds not the time—he sees but one sweet form,
One young, fair face, from bower of jasmine glowing,
And all his loving heart with bliss is warm.
So Noon, unnoticed, seeks the western shore,
And man forgets that noon returns no more.

Night tappeth gently at a casement gleaming
With the thin fire-light, flickering faint and low;
By which a gray-haired man is sadly dreaming
O'er pleasures gone—as all life's pleasures go.
Night calls him to her—and he leaves his door,
Silent and dark—and he returns no more.

A curious burial scene took place lately in London, at the ground of the district church of St. Peter's, off the Walworth road. "It appears that a man named Gothard, a green-grocer, in East lane, Walworth, died of cholera. The deceased had been remarkable for the attention and care bestowed upon a favorite donkey purchased by him twenty-six years ago. Such was his affection for his "Moak," as he called him, that it was his practice on every Christmas day to give him the first cut of the plum-pudding, a treat which the animal seemed to enjoy, as he ate it with the greatest avidity, and washed it down with a pint of strong ale. Even on his death-bed, Gothard did not forget his favorite, for in his will he directed that the donkey should follow him to his grave as chief mourner. This extraordinary request soon got wind in the neighborhood, and at the time appointed for the funeral some thousands of persons assembled in the churchyard. The authorities connected with the church determined that such an unseemly exhibition should not be allowed. The friends in consequence determined only to lead the donkey as far as the end of East lane. During this portion of the mournful procession the animal walked at the head of fourteen couple of mourners, with crape tied round its ears. So great was the crowd about the church, that the aid of the police was obliged to be called in to prevent some thousands from forcing their way into the church and churchyard after the corpse. Order was with some difficulty preserved, and the burial service was performed by one of the curates at Covent Garden.

Five miles of Loaded Wagons.—On Thursday of this week the receipts of wheat in this city, as near as can be estimated, were 21,000 bushels; allowing 40 bushels to be brought by each wagon, 525 wagons were required to bring this quantity. The receipts of flour and other kinds of produce were also heavy; allow 175 teams loaded with other produce besides wheat, and we have a total of 700, which is doubtless within the true number; allow a space of 45 feet for each team, and we have a procession of five miles of wagons, laden with the produce of the soil, coming into our city in one day.

Milwaukee Gazette.

Strange Calculation.—Tons of Meat and Drink used up by one Man.—Some genius has perpetrated the following calculation:

"I have been married 32 years, during which time I have received from the hands of my wife, three cups of coffee each day, two in the morning and one in the night, making about 34,040 cups of a half pint in each, nearly 70 barrels of thirty gallons each, weighing 17,520 lbs., or nearly nine tons weight. Yet from that period I have scarcely varied in weight myself from 160 lbs. It will therefore be seen that I have drank, in coffee alone, 218 times my own weight. I am not much of an eater, yet I presume I have consumed about eighteen ounces a day, which makes 5,806 lbs., or ten oxen. Of flour I have consumed in 32 years, about 50 barrels. For 20 years of this time, I drank two wine-glasses of brandy each day, making 900 quarts.—The Port Wine, Madeira, Whiskey Punch, &c., I am not able to count, but they are not large. When we take into account all the vegetables in addition, such as potatoes, peas, asparagus, strawberries, cherries, pears, peaches, raisins, &c., the amount consumed by an individual is most enormous. Now my body has been renewed more than four times in 32 years; and taking it for granted that the water, of which I have drank more, acts merely as a dilutant, yet taken together, I conclude that I have consumed in 32 years, about the weight of 1100 men of 160 lbs. each."

A London letter to the Philadelphia North American states that a large number of iron ware houses and cottages have lately been prepared in England, expressly for San Francisco. The cottages weigh from two to three tons, and cost about three hundred dollars each.

Over caution and over preparation sometimes defeat their own end. Washington Irving tells of a Dutchman, who, having to leap a ditch, went back three miles, that he might have a good run at it, and found himself so completely winded, when he arrived at it again, that he was obliged to sit down on the wrong side to recover his breath.

Gold.—A correspondent of the *London Times* says, "It will hardly be believed that the whole quantity of gold currency in the world, taking it at its usual estimate of one hundred and fifty millions sterling, would only weigh one thousand one hundred and fifty tons; and that in bulk a room twenty feet long, twelve feet wide, and ten feet high, would hold it all."

The cultivation of the Tea Plant, which was undertaken by Mr. Junius Smith, near Greenfield, (S. C.) in 1848, has so far proved highly successful. In the fall of 1848 about five hundred plants were received from China, via London, and in December they were planted in his garden. A considerable quantity of tea was planted at the same time. Notwithstanding the severe winter and spring, the plants, which were left to take care of themselves, were unharmed, and are now in a flourishing condition. Several specimens of green and black plant are in bud. The Tea Plant buds one year, but does not fruit till the next. Next year Mr. Smith expects to pick tea, although his great object for some time to come will be to increase the quantity of his plants.

Muscular Strength.—The muscular power of the human body is indeed wonderful. A Turkish porter will trot a rapid pace, and carry a weight of six hundred pounds. Milo, a celebrated athlete of Crotona, in Italy, accustomed himself to carry the greatest burdens, and by degrees became a monster in strength. It is said that he carried on his shoulder an ox four years old, weighing upwards of one thousand pounds, for about forty rods, and afterwards killed him with one blow of his fist. He was seven times crowned at the Pythian games, and six at the Olympian. He presented himself the seventh time, but no one had the courage to enter the list against him. He was one of the disciples of Pythagoras, and to his uncommon strength the learned preceptor and his pupils owed their lives. The pillar which supported the roof of the house suddenly gave way, but Milo supported the whole weight of the building, and gave the philosopher time to escape. In old age he attempted to pull up a tree by its roots, and break it. He partially effected it; but his strength being gradually exhausted, the tree, where cleft, reunited, and left his hand pinched in the body of it. He was then alone, and, unable to disengage himself, died in that position. Haller mentioned that he saw a man, whose finger caught in a chain at the bottom of a mine, by keeping it forcibly bent, supported by that means the whole weight of his body, one hundred and fifty pounds, until he was drawn up to the surface, a distance of six hundred feet. Augustus II., king of Poland, could roll up a silver plate like a sheet of paper, and twist the strongest horse-shoe asunder. A lion is said to have left the impression of his teeth upon a piece of solid iron. The most prodigious power of muscle is exhibited by the fish. The whale moves with a velocity through the dense medium of water that would carry him, if continued at the same rate, around the world in less than a fortnight; and a sword-fish has been known to strike his weapon through the oak plank of a ship.

Self-Training.—The late Sir F. Buxton had great faith in the self-training power of men. He thus expresses himself:—"I am very sure that a young man may be very much what he pleases. In my case it was so. I left school, where I had learnt little or nothing, at the age of fourteen. I spent the next year at home learning to hunt and shoot. Then it was that the prospect of going to College opened upon me. I made my resolutions, and I acted up to them; I gave up all desultory reading—I never looked into a novel—I gave up shooting. During the five years I was in Ireland I had the liberty of going when I pleased to a capital shooting place. I never went but twice. In short, I considered every hour as precious, and I made every thing bend to my determination not to be behind any of my companions; and thus I speedily passed from one species of character to another. I had been a boy fond of pleasure and idleness, reading only books of unprofitable entertainment; I became speedily a youth of steady habits of application, and irresistible resolution. I soon gained the ground I had lost, and found those things which were difficult and almost impossible to my idleness, easy enough to my industry; and much of my happiness and all my prosperity in life have resulted from the change I made at your age. It all rests with yourself. If you seriously resolve to be energetic and industrious, depend upon it you will, for your whole life, have reason to rejoice that you were wise enough to form and act upon that determination." A reviewer adds: "No man ought to be convinced by anything short of assiduous and long continued labors issuing in absolute failure, that he is not meant to do much for the honor of God and the good of mankind."

Talking with Fingers.—The female operatives in some of the mills "down east," being prevented by the unceasing noise and clatter of the machinery from indulging in the indispensable amusement of the gentle sex, have resorted to a new mode of telegraphing. Fingers have been substituted for tongues, and, through the instrumentality of the alphabet of signs, invented for the use of the deaf and dumb, while away their "ten hours" with discussions upon matters and things in general. The new mode has a great advantage over the old, since the whole party can talk at once without any confusion, a hundred feet being as little interruption to these communications as five.—*N. H. Palladium.*

The Winchester Virginian says: "Within the last eight days not less than two hundred emigrants have passed through town on their way to the West; many of them, however, design settling in Western Virginia. They were chiefly from the counties of Rappahannock and Page."

"Falsehoods upon a tomb or monument may be entitled to some excuse, in the affection, the gratitude, and piety of surviving friends. Even grief itself disposes us to magnify the virtues of a relation, as visible objects also appear larger through tears."

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON FROM CHAGRES.

The steam ship *Falcon* has arrived here in five days and eighteen hours from Chagres. She brings $70,000 in gold dust, a large mail, and 53 passengers.

The latest dates from San Francisco were to the first of September. General Smith had gone on an expedition to the Sierra Navida, and Col. Fremont was at Monterey.

The Ex-Governor of Ohio, and Ex-Minister to Mexico, Shannon, is working mines at Manco. Commodore Jones is stationed at San Francisco.

During the month ending 29th August, 3806 men, and 80 women emigrants, arrived at San Francisco, by sea.

The convention for forming a State Constitution met at Monterey on the 31st August, is said to be composed of men of intelligence and integrity.

The ship *Ohio*, Commodore Jones; Warren, Commodore Long; frigate *Savannah*, Captain Voorhes; transports *Fredina*, *South Hampton* and *Mary Jane*; schrs. *Invincible* and *Capt. Lincoln*, of the Quarter Master's Department, and propeller *Massachusetts*, were at San Francisco. The *Savannah* is to relieve the *Ohio*, which is to sail for Boston on the 15th Sept. via Valparaiso and Rio.

Much sickness prevails at the mines. The number of gold washers on the principal streams of the Sierra Nevada has multiplied, but there is enough for all. The waters are nearly at the lowest stage, which is favorable to diggers. At Mormon Island the company is mining scientifically. They employ quick silver in extracting the metal from the ground, which is previously subjected to the cradle. At the par price and with suitable merchandize, they average about two hundred dollars per day. In the auriferous sand found in the regions of Trinity River, the ore is found in great abundance. In three days, the north fork dam and mining association realised $15,000. The Peruvians and Chilians are pretty thoroughly routed from the Middle and North Forks; the disposition to expel them altogether is extending throughout the mining community.

Advices are favorable from the north and middle works. A party of twenty on the north fork are averaging $45 per day each man. Old miners on the middle fork, are operating with sub-marine armor, by which means they take out ten thousand dollars per day.

The steamship Alabama, arrived at N. Orleans from Chagres, whence she sailed on the 28th ult., brought $22,000 worth of gold dust.

At the last advices, Hon. T. B. King, of Georgia, though not much better, was considered out of danger. His disease was an aggravated attack of Dysentery, which was prevailing in San Francisco.

On the 28th of August, 18 sailors escaped from the U. S. ship Ohio, in one of her boats. They were fired upon by several vessels of the squadron, and the boat riddled with shots, and yet but 9 men were wounded. They got their oars out, got off, and away to the diggings.

It is said besides the half million of dollars the Panama had on board on consignment, that the passengers probably had an equal sum.

A Theatre is to be built at San Francisco.

The Mexicans, Peruvians, and Chilians are leaving the country in great numbers. There are several places of worship and four sabbath schools in San Francisco.—Intelligence of President Polk's death reached San Francisco in August, producing a painful sensation. Funeral obsequies were to be observed on the 5th Sept.

Accounts state that some 1200 persons are on the plains, among whom are 500 families on their way to California, many of whom would probably perish from heat and want of water. They had experienced much suffering, and when Gen. Smith was apprised of it, he ordered that $100,000 of transportation and provi-sions proceed immediately to the relief of the emigrants.

It is reported that efforts will be made in the State Convention, by some political aspirants, to adopt an entire new Constitution. The majority of the Delegates are thought to be favorable to taking the Constitution of one of the Western States, and adopt it with slight alterations of a local character. Slavery, it is supposed, will either be excluded, or resolutions embracing the question in full be submitted to the people for their approval.

Order and peace reign throughout the country. Business is going on as regularly as in any of the old States. The people are determined to have law and order, and the progress of improvements is beyond description. Within three months San Francisco has more than quadrupled in size. Commerce and trade keep pace with the increased population. Real estate, within two months, has risen more than a hundred per cent. Nothing is so much wanted as houses and lands. Gen. Smith, Col. Hooker, and Major Vinton were in San Francisco on 31st August, to proceed next day on a tour of observation to Oregon. Lieut. Beale carried advices to Col. Fremont of his appointment as Chief Surveyor of the Mexican boundary, in place of Mr. Weller, removed. Col. Fremont, it was expected, would accept.

The general health of San Francisco is good. Several large Hospitals have been established there. Business generally transacted by auction sales. Day and night police loudly called for.

A letter from San Francisco says, there is no doubt that Dr. Goring and Mr. King, of Georgia, will go to the U. S. Senate, and that before the middle of September, a Constitution will be framed, and a Legislature elected before the 1st of November.

15,000 men are working in Sacramento, and it is estimated that within the year ending next January, they will have obtained little less than twenty millions of dollars. The San Joaquin divides with Sacramento the gold seekers. The quantity of gold there is apparently as large as ever, though the soil is wrought and re-wrought. In Stanislaus the largest lumps vary from half an ounce to fifteen pounds. Thousands are waiting the low water to work on the bars of this wealthy river.—The dry digging creeks yield thousands of ounces. These diggings are nearly deserted for lack of water to wash gold.—The Sacramento still yields ten to fifteen ounces per day to industrious laborers.—The bar near where the gold was first discovered, which was overlooked, has been wrought with great success, three men having averaged about two hundred dollars daily.

From Chagres.—The steamer Empire City, which left Chagres on the 28th ult., arrived at New York on the 9th. She brings seventy-four passengers and $640,000 in gold dust.

Lawyers in California.—Capt. Tobin, on his way to California, is writing letters for the Delta. From one dated Tobago, we extract the following: "Of nearly two thousand passengers now between Chagres and Panama, there are about six hundred lawyers, and of them four hundred go out with the expectation of being returned to Congress—or the Legislature, at least; seventeen are electioneering for the gubernatorial chair, and twenty-one embryo senators are already calculating the savings to be made on the mileage allowed by Uncle Sam from San Francisco to Washington, and back. "Blessed are those who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed."

BLOODY DOINGS IN ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas Banner has the following notices of some of the recent bloody affairs in that State. The Little Rock Democrat says that Gov. Roane had ordered out the militia for the purpose of arresting the murderers. The attempt to arrest them has doubtless led to the state of civil war existing at the last accounts:

"MARION COUNTY, Sept. 4, 1849.

"I will now give you an account of one of the most hellish outrages ever perpetrated in that unfortunate county. Marion. On Friday last three of the Kings were murdered in cold blood. You recollect hearing of a battle that was fought at Yellville, some time since, between the Kings and Everetts. Some days since Moony (the sheriff of Marion county) and some of the Everetts followed one of the Kings, who had moved from Marion to Conway county and settled. When Moony and company arrived at King's, they found him in the act of moving back to Marion county. They took him prisoner. King told them they might tie him, or do as they chose, as he would go with them peaceably, but that he did not think their intention was to take him to Yellville, but he believed they intended to murder him on the way. Moony and Everett told him all they wanted was to take him back to Yellville and give him a trial by the laws of Arkansas.

"They started with him. His father, brothers, and I think two cousins said they would go with him, as long as he was uneasy. The Kings all went unarmed, Moony & Co. numbering about twenty. They were armed each with a rifle gun, pair of pistols, and a bowie-knife. King's family moved on, either ahead or behind the company. On the way two of the King's little children were taken very sick. The night before the hellish deed was perpetrated, King learned that one of his children was dying; he plead for God's sake to let him go and stay with his poor little dying child that night, and told them to chain him or tie him any way and go with him. But all his prayers were in vain. King told his grey-headed father, a pious, good old man, that he, his brothers and cou-ins, had better get away and take care of themselves, as he was conscious that their fate was sealed. The old man and boys told him that they would stay with him and all die together, if the company intended to murder them. At length the assassins commenced dropping off, one at a time, until all but ten or twelve had left. They then wanted the Kings to get down off their horses and rest, but they refused. Some one of the party gave a sign for all hands to re-prime their rifles and shoot, which was obeyed in quick time. Two of the Kings (the cousins) made their escape. They ran down their horses and hid themselves until dark, and then went to the settlement and raised a company to bring in the bodies of the three that were murdered. King's child died."

"North of Yellville, two men (Coke and Churchman) were playing cards on Saturday evening, Sept. 15th. They fell out about two dimes, when Coke drew his knife and stabbed Churchman in the breast, killing him instantly."

Two or three other attempts at murder are also mentioned.

Frightful Outrage—Three Men Murdered—150 Men Forted and Offering Defiance.—In the Batesville (Ark.) Eagle, of Sept. 13, we find, says a Memphis paper, the subjoined paragraphs, communicating, in no very intelligible terms, the news of a popular disturbance in Marion county, Arkansas. Recently a negro was hung by Lynch law in Troysville, Arkansas. He deserved his fate unquestionably; but the precedent was a bad one. We suppose this new style of speedy justice has been adopted in Marion county, without an ample excuse or an extensive popular support; and hence this lawless outbreak, thus noticed in the Batesville Eagle:

Three men were killed a few days since near Yellville, Marion county, in this State. Five were killed there sometime since—21 men engaged in the first murder, and one hundred and fifty with the Sheriff at their head have fortified themselves, and given out the news that they will die, before they will be taken. The constable with one hundred men, went to take them, but returned, being defied, on the 6th inst.—he was to go again on the 7th—from accounts there will be bloody work attending the affair. These items were gleaned from a letter written by a truthful man, in Yellville, and may be depended on.

Independence county is in readiness, to a man, to lend her helping hand; but we advise our citizens, as also those already engaged, to use the utmost caution, in taking steps to quell the disturbance.

At the Bourbon (Ky.) Agricultural Fair Mrs. Chapman Coleman, daughter of Gov. Crittenden, received the premium, a $100 cup, for the best silk quilt, made with her own hands. It is a wholesome indication to see the ladies contending for premiums in manufactures.

Politeness in Paradise.—Our poetic historians go back sometimes to first principles for their facts, as will be seen by the following epigram:

When first the manly heart of Adam felt
The power of beauty, it began to melt,
And, gazing on his rib, he falter'd "Madam,
I am your most obedient servant—Adam."

NO INTERFERENCE OF OFFICE-HOLDERS IN ELECTIONS.

Letters from New York relate the promulgation of a ukase by Collector Maxwell, against the Custom House there interfering in elections.

It seems that several of his employees held a sort of meeting in the large room of that establishment on Thursday, after business hours, at which the prospects of the Whig party at the coming election in this State was discussed. As soon as Mr. Maxwell discovered what was going on, he emerged from his private room, and addressing the gentlemen present, told them that he would not tolerate any proceedings of the kind. He also said to them that he understood some of the gentlemen were elected as delegates to the Convention, but that while it was out of his power to prevent them from attending, he would consider their doing so as a declination of the offices which they respectively hold. General Taylor, he said, would not countenance any attempts on the part of those employed in the public service to interfere with elections, further than depositing their votes for any candidate they pleased, but when that duty was performed, they should return to their duties.

Proscription.—Wm. H. Bell, who has been appointed Indian sub-agent at the Page sub-agency on the west frontiers, is a full blooded Locofoco, and voted at the last election for Gen. Cass. He had, however, (says the St. Louis New Era) served under the eye of Gen. Taylor in the storming and capture of Monterey, in which engagement Mr. Bell had his right arm carried away near his body by a round shot. His gallantry excited the admiration of most of the commanding officers participating in that battle, all of whom united in a recommendation to Mr. Polk to give Bell a commission in any new regiment that might be subsequently raised for prosecuting the war with Mexico. Ten additional regiments were raised, but the appointment of Bell, though backed by all the officers of rank who were in the battle of Monterey, was rejected to give place to pot-house politicians and incompetent and unworthy partisans.

Visiting Washington, without the slightest expectation of applying for an office, Gen. Taylor voluntarily tendered him one, which Bell, after frankly and honorably telling the President he had opposed his election, accepts. This is a striking exemplification of the motives that govern the President in his appointments and removals, and is a triumphant refutation of the libels of the Union upon him, that he is governed by a proscriptive and vindictive disposition in making the changes necessity forces upon him.—*Boston Bee.*

"Never before in our history has an administration been arraigned, condemned, and broken down in the first six months of its career."—*Union.*

That is to say, the Administration has been arraigned, condemned, and broken down, before it has had an opportunity of presenting to the country a single measure of domestic policy. Arraigned by the office-holders, condemned by the office-seekers, and broken down by the heaps upon heaps of defamation and scandal which has been thrown upon it. Let not the *Union* rejoice too soon over its labors. The offal which is thrown upon seed newly sown, but manures the ground for a more vigorous growth.—*Republic.*

When has the Democratic press been guilty of misrepresenting and defaming Gen. Taylor, as the *Whig* press misrepresented and defamed the character of Andrew Jackson?—*Wash. Union.*

This is the coolest piece of impudence we have ever seen, in the 'central organ.' No Whig press in the country denounced Gen. Jackson or deprecated his election more warmly than the present Editor of the *Union!*—*N. Y. Courier.*

Who can read the following truth from the Hon. Jno. P. Kennedy without agreeing with it:

'I would as soon applaud the soldier, who, upon the field of battle, in the presence of the enemy, should desert his flag, because he does not approve of the appointment of some of the officers over him, as to applaud that Whig, who neglects his duty to his country and to his party, because he does not like some of the men who have been placed in office.'

LOCOFOCO RASCALITY IN OHIO.

Last winter, Mr. Breslin, the Locofoco Speaker of the House of Representatives, wrote to one of his constituents a letter from which the following is an extract:

COLUMBUS, March 4, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—We had another election yesterday, and elected *four* Democratic Judges.

We would have elected twelve, but Larimer, of Perry, bolted and voted with the Whigs. As soon as we discovered this we raised a FUSS by point of order, &c, and by DOUBLE BALLOTING, defeated an election every ballot. We kept up the *'confusion'* for three hours, and then *compelled* the Whigs to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

There, take that as a specimen of Honesty, Honor, and Patriotism!!

There is a deliberate, monstrous FRAUD and CHEAT, confessed by the Speaker of the House (!) and to which he was a party.

Louisville Journal.

Overflow of Red River.—The Alexandria Republican states that the losses through the inundation will be immense. In that parish alone, if the crop of cotton be estimated at 25,000 bales, and of sugar at 10,000 hogsheads, with the usual quantity of molasses, the loss will be $1,700,000; and should the injuries done to the corn crop and property generally be taken into consideration, it will run up to $3,000,000. The Red River valley, instead of giving 130,000 bales of cotton, will not yield this year more than 30,000. Here is a loss of $5,000,000.

One hundred and twelve bushels of Corn have been produced from an acre in Pickens District, S. C. without manure and by common cultivation. So says the *Keowee Courier.*

A poet in the Keene Republican, celebrating the works of Dame Nature, has an idea which comes very near being original:

'She next made woman—so the story goes—
With an improved material and art;
Gave her a form, the choicest one of those
That make aught beautiful, and to her heart
A power to soften man's—and forced the rose
Its blushing tint to her soft cheeks impart—
Then chop'd the rainbow up, and with the chips
She went to work and finish'd off her lips!'

ISAAC HILL OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This worthy belonged to the tribe of "*Aristides*" of the Jacksonian era. Not one of that notorious band was more cruel and bloodthirsty in pursuing the then incumbents of office—not one more clamorous in his demands for "*summary justice on the delinquents*"—not one more vehement in his denunciations of whatever might be construed an official impropriety, than he. The defalcation of Tobias Watkins for $3100, brought into play all his indignant and disinterested patriotism. In conjunction with his worthy associate, Kendall, he expatiated daily on the enormities of that poor old man. He turned his misfortunes as a sweet morsel under his tongue. With eyes gloating with vengeance, he contemplated his victim; and seemed in imagination to lap his blood with the gusto of a hungry hound.

Such boisterous and intense abhorrence of whatever approximated dishonesty, argued a soul as pure as ever animated a human bosom, and seemed to entitle it's possessor to trusts of the highest delicacy and importance! A portion of mankind was imposed upon by this fair exterior. Isaac was a great man in those days! His voice became potential with the rulers of the land. He came to be entrusted with the delicate task of *keeping the public money.* A worthier and a fitter man could not be found the wide world over! How he performed that duty, is told in the following brief paragraph from the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier:

"In August last, the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury examined the accounts of Hon. Isaac Hill, late Pension Agent at Concord, New Hampshire, which examination proved that gentleman a defaulter to the Government in the sum of $13,000. The 3d Auditor was thereupon instructed to demand of Mr. Hill immediate payment of the amount, and, in case of a refusal, to furnish a transcript of his accounts for suit. Mr. Hill did not pay the amount demanded, nor has suit been commenced! But I learn that the case is now to be immediately attended to."

This is the upshot of the immaculate Isaac's career! Thirteen thousand of the public money fobbed! Four times the amount of Tobias Watkins's unpardonable enormities! But not one word of horror from those whose honest sensibilities were outraged by poor Watkins's delinquencies, and who subjected him to four different trials, and a long imprisonment! From their silence, it would be inferred, that they regard the Hon. Isaac as only having discharged faithfully his Democratic mission! Governor, Senator, Sub-Treasurer and Pension Agent—and not to have fobbed more than $13,000, is such an exhibition of moderation and self denial as to merit universal commendation!

To do him justice, it must be confessed, that, compared with others, Isaac has acquitted himself with extraordinary *propriety!* Only $13,000, when others have appropriated their hundreds of thousands! Marvellous forbearance! Extraordinary *propriety!* Isaac deserves a statue!

Richmond Whig.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE ELECTION IN MARYLAND.

We adverted yesterday to the immense rejoicing in the Locofoco camp, on account of their victory in Maryland; a victory achieved without the addition of a single partizan to their own list, solely by the dereliction of the Whigs. We asked them, and we ask now, what does the party propose to do, provided it obtain an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives? Does it intend to thwart every proposed measure, no matter how useful; to reject every scheme for the public good, no matter how plausible; to declare open war against every thing that may emanate from President Taylor, no matter how consistent with its own previously expressed views upon the same subject? Does it mean to imitate the foreign organ, and expressing at the very outset, its determination to oppose the Administration (right or wrong) "to the bitter end," act in strict conformity to this declaration throughout? Does it mean to take no account of any thing good that the Administration may do? Is it bent only on putting it down, let its acts be what it may, and let the consequences to the country be what *they* may? Then we say, if this be so, never did any party in this country undertake a task so Herculean, so little likely to result in any benefit to the country, so certain to crush all those who are engaged in it. The people may be deceived for a while. They may mistake loud professions for real zeal in their cause. They may be led to think that he who talks the most of his country is the readiest to sacrifice himself upon her altar. But in the end, they always see things exactly as they are, and never fail to make the proper distinction between faction and patriotism.

It is very apparent that nothing which General Taylor can do, will ever satify the party, which, banded together for the purpose of securing the spoils, know no other object, and is actuated by no other motive. He cannot rebuke the insolence of a Foreign Minister, an insolence which if it had been submitted to, would have called down the unqualified denunciation of the whole Locofoco press, without hearing a hue and cry such as the very press of the country which the Minister represents, would not have raised. He cannot take steps to carry into effect one of the plainest provisions of the law, that which prohibits the making war upon a friendly power, without receiving the unqualified censure of these pretended disciples of Jefferson—of the man, who upon a mere suspicion that Aaron Burr intended to invade the territory of a friendly power, ordered his arrest, and had him tried for his life. He cannot take steps to prevent a ship of war from being transferred to a despot, to be used against a feeble nation, with whom we have always preserved the most friendly relations, without exciting a howl of rage from one end of the Continent to the other, through all the Democratic press. What will satisfy such people? Nothing! Nothing but a return to power, and the repossession of the spoils. If the Arch Angel Gabriel were President, he would not suit *them*, unless they were allowed the privilege of handling these.

If such be the disposition of the press, what are we to expect from a Congress composed of a majority of loco-focos?—Nothing of course but faction—unadulterated, unqualified faction. It is some satisfaction to know, that the intelligence of the people will soon sift the chaff from the wheat—will soon distinguish the true patriot, from the rabid factionist—will award to faction precisely the reward to which it is entitled, in the strictest spirit of impartial justice.

In the mean time upon the loco-foco majority, will devolve the responsibility of defeating or sustaining the Wilmot Proviso, as applied to California; and as there cannot be a doubt, judging from the Oregon case, of the manner in which this will be done, we congratulate the people of Maryland and North Carolina upon the vast wisdom by which their course in the late elections was directed.

[We protest against this association of North Carolina with Maryland. The former did her duty. The latter did not.—OBSERVER.

A RAIL ROAD FOR A SONG.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.

Yesterday at noon, a sequestrator, under a special act of the Legislature, sold at the Exchange in this city, the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, in Lycoming county, in this State, valued at $700,000, to Archibald Robertson for $1,000!—Should the purchaser fail to complete the road, so as to connect with the New York and Erie Railroad, within five years, the stockholders resume the franchises of the corporation by paying back the amount expended by the purchasers.

It is further one of the conditions of the act under which the road is sold that none of its materials shall be removed, nor the line of the road used for any other purpose than a railroad.

Twenty-five miles of the road, from Williamsport to Ralston, are finished, and locomotives are running on it daily.

The sale was ordered on complaint of creditors, representing more than three-fourths of the liens, declaring that the annual receipts are insufficient to defray expenses, keep the road in repair, and pay interest on the debts due by the company.

Western Railroad.—The receipts on this road for the last four weeks exceed any four weeks since the road was opened, and compare with those of last year as follows:—

Total receipts for four weeks ending Sept. 30, 1849,	$129,825
Corresponding weeks of 1848,	126,160
Increase,	$3,665

Two hundred and ninety-two freight cars, fully loaded, left Albany depot for the East on Monday last, containing 6,855 barrels flour, for Boston, which is the largest amount ever received in one day.

EXPEDITION OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The Cleaveland Plaindealer of 5th inst., has a letter dated "Ste Marie River" Sept. 28th, announcing the arrival of Sir John Richardson, from the fruitless search after the lost Polar expedition of Sir John Franklin, of whose dreadful fate among the fees of the Arctic Ocean there is left little or no room to doubt. Sir John Richardson, having failed to find even the remotest clue to the Franklin Expedition, is now on his way back to England. He left there in April, 1848; and from the Sault Ste. Marie has made the voyage in canoes and boats and overland, a distance of three thousand and five hundred miles and back, by way of Lake of the Woods, Mackenzie's River, &c. After reaching the Arctic Ocean, they travelled five hundred miles along the coast. He speaks confidently of the existence of a northern passage; practicability, he says is another question, the summers being only from 30 to 60 days long. He goes by way of Toronto and Montreal to Boston.

THE GREAT BOOKSELLERS' TRADE SALES, at Messrs. Bangs, Platt & Co., closed on Tuesday; the gross amount of its proceeds cannot now be accurately ascertained; we learn, however, that it is unprecedentedly large. It has been suggested that it will exceed the largest book sale that has ever transpired in the United States. If we were rightly informed, the results of the preceding semi-annual trade sales amounted to something like $250,000; if this was so, the present sales will probably range in value from $750,000 to a million of dollars. This extraordinary demand in the book-market augurs well for the growing intelligence of the country, as well as the increased enterprise of those concerned in the dissemination of books. There never was a larger attendance of the members of the trade from all parts of the country, than on this occasion, nor has the price of all kinds of books been more uniformly sustained. Bohn's splendid English books sold as rapidly as American standard editions; and school books and Bibles of all sizes and styles, as well as historical, philosophical, medical and scientific works, were alike in eager demand.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Dreadful Shipwreck.—The British barque St. John, from Galway, Ireland, struck on Grampus Rocks on Sunday last and immediately sunk. One hundred and fifty passengers were drowned. The captain, crew, and ten others were saved on pieces of the wreck. So says a Telegraphic despatch received last night.

Card Table Signals.—Theodore Hook's code of Card table signals, in his clever novel of "Gilbert Gurney," might be very effectually reduced to practice. "Never," says he, "let man and wife play together at whist." There are always family telegraphs; and, if they fancy their looks are watched, they can always communicate by words. I found out that I could never win of Smigsmag and his wife. I mentioned this one day, and was answered: "No, you never can win of them."—"Why?" said I. "Because," said my friend, "they have established a code."—"Dear me!" said I; "signals by looks?"—"No," said he, "by words." If Mrs. Smigsmag is to lead, Smigsmag says, "Dear, begin." Dear begins with D; so does *diamond;* and out comes one from the lady. If he has to lead, and she says "S, my love," she wants *a spade.* "Harriet, my dear, how long you are sorting your cards;" Mrs. Smigsmag stumps down *a heart,* and a gentle "come, my love!" on either side produces *a club.*

"We'll have a bill of exceptions," said Sam Rice to a client, in Randolph, who had been convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years. "Not by my consent," replied the happy fellow; "I'll stand on *this* hand; they might *hang* me next time!"—*Chambers (Ala.) Tribune.*

How a Lady can Marry and yet remain Single.—By the Reveille, we find that Miss Jane Bosswell, of St. Louis, was married on the 23d of August, at Bull Falls, Wisconsin, to Mr. Benjamin Single. Thus, though the young lady has married, she still enjoys "*Single* blessedness."

FROM FLORIDA.

The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 2d inst. contains the following letter from General Twiggs, commanding the United States troops in Florida, addressed to the Gov. of that State. It corroborates all the other authentic intelligence we have recently had from that quarter—that the Indians are desirous of peace, and have no disposition to enter upon hostilities with the citizens of Florida.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION,
Tampa Bay, (Fla.) September 22, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 18th inst. I had an interview with the Chiefs of the Florida Indians at Charlotte Harbor. They disclaim, for the nation, all disposition unfriendly to the whites; say the recent outrages were unknown to the nation, and were perpetrated by a few outlaws, who deserve punishment, and who will be surrendered to our justice some time in the course of the ensuing month. Under these circumstances I entertain the hope that security and confidence will soon be secured to the citizens. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS.

We observe that the Hon. Thos. Brown, the new Whig Governor of Florida, has entered upon the duties of his office. In an Executive order dated on the 1st inst. he directs the discharge of the volunteer troops which his predecessor had called into service to operate against the Indians, assigning as a reason therefor that the General Government has assumed the responsibility of repressing the hostilities of the Indians, and has ordered to the frontiers a military force fully adequate for the purpose. We hope soon to hear that quiet is entirely restored to Florida.

Five Steamboats Burnt.—Five steamboats, lying in New Orleans, were destroyed by fire in the evening of the 7th inst. They were the *Falcon,* (a new boat owned at Louisville,) *Illinois, Marshal Ney, North America,* and *Aaron Hart.* A large quantity of goods were also consumed.—The total loss is stated at $250,000.

Mr. Calhoun.—A rumor has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that Mr. Calhoun contemplated resigning his seat in the Senate at an early day.

We have it in our power to state, on good authority, that no such intention has been either expressed or entertained by Mr. Calhoun—and that the rumor is entirely without foundation.

Columbia Telegraph.

During the six months ending on the 1st instant, there arrived at New York 163,193 passengers—being an average of 896 per day.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

LIBERAL AND JUDICIOUS BEQUESTS.

Allusion was made in Saturday's Commercial to some of the bequests of the late Elizabeth Demilt. We learn, on further inquiry, that by will she has given to her immediate relatives and friends, including the domestics in her family, some $50,000 in real and personal property; and the remainder, about $82,000, to the following charitable and literary institutions of this city:—

To the Mechanics' Society	$5,000
To the same for the enlargement of the "De Witt Library," bequeathed to the society by her brother Benjamin	5,000
To the Colored Orphan Asylum	5,000
To the Colored Home	3,000
To the Deaf and Dumb Asylum	5,000
To the Institution for the Blind	5,000
To the New York Dispensary	5,000
To the Eastern Dispensary	4,000
To the Northern Dispensary	4,000
To the Aged and Respectable Widow's Society	5,000
To the Home for the friendless	3,000
To the New York Hospital, Broadway	5,000
To the Bloomingdale Asylum	5,000
To the New York Orphan Asylum	3,000
To the Mariner's Family Industrial Society	2,000
To the New York Historical Society	5,000
To the Mercantile Library Association	3,000
To the Society for relief of Widow's with Small Children	2,000
To the Association for Meliorating the Condition of the Poor	3,000
	$82,000

Machine for Opening Oysters.—The editor of the Evening Post, now travelling in Europe, says that the old-fashioned way of rapping the shell of an oyster, forcing a knife into the body of the unfortunate animal, and fetching him to light with a "how many, sir?" has been superceded in Paris by a machine. "Mr. Baudon, with his *ecailliers,* reforms the barbarities altogether. The oyster is laid over gently in a groove—the screw is turned once, twice—*le roila*—the unconscious oyster is before you blinded by the light, without a gaping wound. There is no series of raps to warn the oyster of his doom; no portion of the castle is breached; but the vise is turned, the valves fly apart; blinded and bewildered, the live oyster is consigned to tickle your palate with his dying agonies."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

October 3.—Schrs. Volant and Express from Onslow county. 5.—Brig W. L. Jones from New York; Schrs. Lamartine from New York, A. H. Hay from Philadelphia, Sea Bird from Boston. 6.—Brigs Harriet Newell and Frances Jane from Boston, Eliza from Philadelphia, Albemarle from Cardiff, Wales; Schrs. Albion and Fulcrum from Boston, Urania from New York. 7.—Brigs Amulet from New York, Versailles from Camden, Me., Emeline from New Haven, Conn.; Schrs. C. H. Hale from Lincolnville, Me., G. W. Davis from New York. 8.—Schrs. Kensington from Philadelphia, Royal Purple from Shallotte, A. J. De-Rosset from New York. 9—Brigs Monticello from Thomastown, Me., Philura from Savannah; Schr. E. S. Powell from New York.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY —NO QUACKERY—NO DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Washington, N. C., says, "I wish heartily success to your medicine. I consider every case of arrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity; and so hopeless are these cases generally that, physicians are always justified in using any remedy which has signally benefited others. One thing is certain: the public always have a guaranty that patent medicines will generally be sustained only just so long as they are well prepared and continue to relieve or cure."

In a more recent letter he says—"As Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the only patent medicine to which I have ever given my public recommendations, I shall not be suspected by the candid of giving rash or precipitate testimony as to what I have seen and heard of its effects."

None is genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and Wm. Shaw, Wilmington, N. C.; and by Dr. A. Mallay, Cheraw, S. C.

RALEIGH, October 1st, 1849.

The Internal Improvement Association for the County of Wake, met this evening at the Court House, at the usual hour, agreeably to adjournment.

The President called the meeting to order, and after the proceedings of the last meeting were read, it being understood that Ex Governors Graham, Morehead and Swain were in the city, and would, if invited, probably favor the meeting with their presence, on motion a Committee was appointed to wait on these gentlemen and request them to attend and address the meeting. Soon after, the Committee returned accompanied by these gentlemen, and on being introduced to the meeting by the President, Governor Morehead being first called on, proceeded to address the large and waiting audience, on the subject of the Central Rail Road scheme, in a speech of great eloquence and power, in which he fully demonstrated the practicability of the great work.

Governor Swain likewise, in a speech of unsurpassed ability and power, convinced, it is believed, every one present that this Road ought and must be built, and that its construction is essential to the best interests of North Carolina.

The following gentlemen responded to the call, and came forward and subscribed for stock in the Road, viz:

Gov. Morehead,	$10,000
Gov. Swain,	10,000
Chas. L. Hinton,	10,000
Doc't J. O. Watson,	10,000
Wm. Boylan,	10,000
Jno. D. Hawkins,	10,000
	$60,000

Other gentlemen also came forward and subscribed to the amount of $1,100 more, thus making at this meeting, the respectable amount of $61,100.

CHAS. L. HINTON, *Pres't.*
B. B. SMITH, *Sec'ty.*

IMPROVEMENT IN RAIL ROADS.

Mr. J. S. French, of Old Point Comfort, Va., has invented an improvement in Rail Roads, which will be of the utmost importance if it be found to work well. It is thus described by Mr. J. H. Gilmer, of Richmond:—

Mr. French proposes to build lighter roads, use lighter engines, and to create a *mechanical adhesion,* by the use of an under set of wheels, corresponding in position and working in mechanical unison, with the driving wheels. As *adhesion* is as essential to propulsion as steam power is to the rotary motion of the wheels, this quality must, in some way, be procured. The heavy engine dispensed with, the *pressure of the driving wheels* on the rail will not be sufficient to produce the desired adhesion. To obviate this, it is proposed to apply a *mechanical pressure,* which can be increased or diminished at will. It will not be contended that a mere mechanical pressure, produced by a power drawing the driving wheels in closer contact with the rail, will not procure *adhesion* as readily as if those wheels were *pressed on the rails by a superincumbent weight.* The *adhesion* is all that is wanted—supposing the propelling steam power to exist. If then the driving wheels of an engine weighing five tons, can be *compressed* on the railway, with a *power of thirty tons weight,* and yet exert as great a steam power as an engine of thirty tons, we have the steam power of a thirty ton engine, plying a five ton engine with the full capacity of *adhering the driving wheels* to the railway, with the adhesive force of a thirty ton engine. Thus five tons of weight are empowered to draw as much as thirty tons can now do. Here we dispose with twenty-five tons of dead weight, and possess the same degree of adhesion! Thus producing the *power of propulsion* without the additional *dead weight.*

This is accomplished by the *under and upper pressure* of two wheels which act in a common motion, and made to *lite* or revolve on opposite sides of the *railway,* by a very simple and yet perfect contrivance, but which cannot well be described in the absence of the models.

This point gained, the great question of ascending and descending high grades is solved. Steam power, being a thing which can, to a certain extent, be increased at will, and the mechanical adhesion of the driving wheels to the rail, being thus reduced to a mere steam lever power, it will be found an easy matter to ascend very high grades. The *power* which can propel by *adhesion* and ascend a difficult grade, can, with the same *adhesibility,* descend the same grade—the steam propelling power being removed.

Here then we have an invention by which very high grades can be ascended and descended by a lighter engine, carrying as much *paying weight* as the "heavier class," and with the additional advantage of its being *next to impossible that an engine or car can ever run off the track.*—Each car having to its axles a stationary under axle with wheels directly under the carrying wheels of the car, which in the event of a sudden jostle or throwing off power, will *lite the rail and draw the carrying wheels back to their proper position.*

In addition to this there is another and equally important improvement, invented by Mr. French, which by the use of a connected series of *stoppage axles* attached to each wheel of the engine and cars, can, by a pressure lever plied by steam, *in an instant* lock every wheel attached to the train; thus preventing those sad accidents so fatal to safety on the present trains.—By another and very simple invention, it is rendered perfectly practicable to *turn short curves* with ease and safety, and without injury to the road or cars.

Such briefly is the outline of Mr. French's inventions and proposed improvements.—Are they of sufficient importance to enlist the sagacious and provident wisdom of the Board of Public Works, whose *duty* it is to husband the internal improvement fund and watch with a jealous eye the administration of the State interests on this subject? Will that enlightened body, in view of the vast projects of railway improvements now in contemplation, refuse to consider and decide upon these grand improvements?

Mr. French has not possessed the pecuniary means to build up his system by individual experiments. His models are on a small scale, because he does not possess the ability himself to test his system on a large and expensive scale. That it will succeed, and prove the great invention of the age, I feel no doubt, as soon as a fair experiment of it can be made. To procure this is the object which I have in view, and thus secure to the public the enjoyment of an invention *next to that of steam itself.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1849.

The Plank Road.—We are informed that about seven miles of the Road, between this and Murchison's Factory, is already opened and graded.

Letters have been received in this place from the back country, expressing dissatisfaction at a reported location of the route in Randolph county. It may quiet all such rumors to state, that no part of the line of the road beyond Murchison's Factory has been located except as to the main points determined on by the Stockholders. It is to be hoped that the friends of the enterprize will manifest a little generous confidence in those who have it in charge.

The Central Rail Road.—We are rejoiced to state that the prospects of this great enterprize have decidedly brightened within a week or two. The subscription of $100,000 at Lexington, as stated in our last, and $60,000 by six gentlemen at the late meeting in Raleigh, look like doing the thing in earnest, and with a liberal and patriotic spirit.

Common Schools.—Gov. Manly, as President of the Literary Board, has give notice of the Fall Distribution of the net income of that Fund, among the several counties, for the support of Common Schools. The Spring Distribution amounted to $40,000. The present one to $19,181. Of the total amount for the year, Cumberland county receives $1,519, Anson $1,764, Bladen $906, Brunswick 602, Chatham 1,922, Columbus 478, Davidson 1,849, Davie 927, Duplin 1,277, Guilford 2,166, Johnston 1,252, Montgomery 691, Moore 1,007, New Hanover 1,465, Orange 2,935, Randolph 1,751, Richmond 992, Robeson 1,274, Rowan 1,465, Sampson 1,114, Stanly 541, Surry 1,955, Stokes 2,067.

Cumberland is indebted to the Fund $375, for pupils at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; Moore $75, Stokes 75, Orange 225, Rowan 150, Johnston 600, New Hanover 150, Richmond 150.

Dividend.—The Bank of Cape Fear, as will be seen by advertisement, has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio State Elections took place last week, and though the results are not fully known, it is pretty evident that the Locos have carried the former if not the latter State. This result in Pennsylvania was produced by a union of the Native American and Locofoco parties. So says the Philadelphia North American. Last year the Whigs had a majority of three on joint ballot in the Legislature. The present Locofoco majority is not ascertained.

In Ohio, the Whigs are believed to have a majority of 1 in the Senate, and the Locos 3 in the House.

The Editor of the Wilmington Journal, writing from Philadelphia, says that Judge Jones, who has been elected Mayor of that city, is a "Democrat." We think this is a mistake. It has been stated in the Northern papers that Judge Jones is a Whig, and was started by a set of malcontent Whigs, with whom the Locos united, for the purpose of effecting a division in the Whig ranks. He was run as an "Independent candidate." The Editor of the Journal adds,—

"You know that I am opposed to all sorts of compromises and no party movements, but if ever such a movement was called for, it was in the city of Philadelphia. Having had the disposal of the immense patronage of the Girard Estate—of the Gas and Water Works and other public works for the last seventeen years, the Federal party had so arranged matters that they could always *command* a majority, although really in the minority."

"Command a majority, although really in a minority"! How's this? Did the "Federal party" *buy up* the Democracy, by allowing them a portion of "the spoils"? This is the only way in which we can understand the Editor; and certainly it is an imputation not very creditable to his own party, any more than to their opponents.

Accident from careless use of Fire Arms.—A serious injury was inflicted on a negro man in this vicinity on Saturday last, by one of those so frequent and inexcusable occurrences, the discharge of a gun which was supposed to be unloaded, and which was pointed at him and snapped in sport, by another negro boy. It went off, and the whole load of small shot, with the wadding, entered the hip of the unfortunate man, producing a horrid wound, and endangering his life. This pointing of a gun or pistol, loaded or unloaded, at another, ought to be made an indictable offence. Many lives are lost in that way every year.

A New Military Work.—The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh Register thus notices a book recently published, from the pen of Lieut. C. P. Kingsbury, of the U. S. Army, (recently of this town.)

"I cannot forego the occasion to call the attention of your readers to a recent publication of Putnam, by a North Carolinian. I allude to C. P. Kingsbury's treatise on Artillery and Infantry tactics. It is a neatly printed and bound volume of 203 pages, and has been favorably noticed by the Press. I am very slightly acquainted with the military art, but I am nevertheless entertained with the book. It would serve as an admirable manual for the military men of North Carolina, and State pride, as well as a desire for rare and valuable information relating to military matters, should induce them to purchase it. Mr Kingsbury is not a native of North Carolina, but he emigrated thither when very young, and has since regarded it as his home. His talents and attainments in literature have long been appreciated by a wide circle of friends, and they will hail with pleasure the appearance of his first considerable literary effort. The military science is his appropriate sphere. He graduated with distinguished honor at West Point, about ten years ago, since which time he has been in the army. His rank is that of 1st Lieut. of Ordnance—a department of the service peculiarly fitted to qualify him for the task he has undertaken."

The Union is unceasing in its abuse of the Administration for breaking up the lawless expedition to Cuba. On Wednesday and Thursday last it has more than a column each day of complaint on that score, the last of many similar articles.—Now if there be one thing more than another that ninety-nine hundredths of the respectable portion of the people approve of in Gen. Taylor's administration, it is this act, which has saved us from a war with Spain, and from the indignation of the whole civilized world. This is a blunder of the Union's, in which even its own party does not sympathize.

California.—Late and interesting news from California will be found in this paper.

A letter received in Boston says,—

"To show that the Sabbath is beginning to be more regarded than ever before, I will mention that the gamblers—yes, the gamblers—of San Francisco, have unanimously come to the determination to have their tables closed on the Sabbath! When I tell you there are more gambling shops than any other department of business, you will at once see the importance of the movement."

The Boston Journal, on the authority of a gentleman who has just returned from California, says:

"As to slavery, our informant says it cannot exist there. To use his own words—'If a man should take slaves there and attempt to hold them as such, he *would be shot*!' Upon this point he thinks there cannot be the least doubt. The population individually are opposed to the system."

A New Family Medical Book.—We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. McCarter & Allen, Charleston, S. C., a work, entitled, "The Planter's Guide, and Family Book of Medicine; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D."

This work has in a very short time reached a third Edition, a fair test of its value. It is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Barrett, the Northern man taken up and committed to Spartansburg Jail, S. C., on a charge of circulating incendiary pamphlets, has been admitted to bail in $1000, and the South Carolina papers suppose he will forfeit his bail rather than appear to take his trial. The prosecuting officer was not ready for trial.

This result has excited surprize. If the man be guilty of what was alleged against him, he ought not to have been suffered to escape punishment. If not guilty, he ought to have been acquitted.

The Columbia Telegraph says,—

"The howling fanatics of the North who have been long gloating over the prospect of his being made a martyr to mob violence, or a mock trial, will doubtless be dreadfully disappointed at this indication of an intention of awarding even handed justice to the prisoner, whose pathetic appeals to his Northern brethren have been of so little avail.

"Those well disposed but timid persons also in our own State, who have been in dreadful perturbation lest some dire deed might be perpetrated by the men of Spartanburg, in consequence of the encouragement given by the press to the arrest of this man, and the necessity of bringing him to condign punishment, if it could be done legally, may now quiet their apprehensions, for Barrett, like an Abolition Daniel, has come out of the lion's den unhurt thus far—though he may subsequently enjoy an extended sojourn in the jail hereafter unless he forfeits his bail, which he probably will do.

"It is with pride and pleasure that we record this remarkable instance of respect for the laws on the part of our people; for no man in whose veins runs warm blood, and not milk and water, can deny that the provocation given by Barrett was most gross and grievous, and his escape due more to the forbearance of the people than to any other cause.

"It is seldom in any place, at any time, that one whom the people are morally certain is a spy has escaped so well. We hope he will take the warning."

The gross vulgarity of the Cheraw Gazette might well excuse a refusal to make any reply to its misrepresentations and slanders. It is generally best to let blackguardism pass unnoticed. But for the sake of the subjects involved, we prefer in this instance to notice that paper once more, so far as it may be material to do so.

First, the Gazette charges us with having misrepresented it on the 7th of August last, and with now failing to notice that misrepresentation. In looking back to the 7th of August, we find that what we said of the Gazette related to its having published a one-sided version of a letter of Mr. Clay to the Abolitionists of Ohio, and neither publishing nor describing Mr. Van Buren's more objectionable letter to the same persons. We spoke of Mr. Van Buren as once an "especial favorite" of the Gazette. This the Gazette denies. It says he was not an "*especial* favorite." He was only so far a favorite as that the Editor preferred him to Mr. Clay,—and we suppose, though he does not say so, voted for him for President. Now when a man votes for another for President of the U States, it is a tolerably strong sign that he is an especial favorite,—though we admit that it is not conclusive on the point, and we should have given the Gazette the benefit of its disclaimer if we had thought the matter of any sort of importance. In regard to the points which *were* of importance—the notice of Mr Clay's letter, and the concealment of Mr. Van Buren's from its readers, we have seen nothing to change what we said on the 7th of August. It struck us then, as it does now, as an attempt to make Mr. Clay odious, because he is a Whig, and to screen Mr. Van Buren from that odium, because he is a Locofoco.

In the Observer of the 2d inst., we quoted the following passage from the Gazette of the 14th August:—

"We can say to the Observer, in all candor, that Mr. Clay has never occupied a very high position in our estimation since he was converted from one of the most bitter opponents of the late United States Bank to one of its most ardent supporters, by its patronage and salary."

If this be not an assertion that Mr. Clay was a bitter opponent of the *late* U. S. Bank, and that he remained so *until* he was converted to its support *by its patronage and salary*, we would like to know what it is? He opposed the Bank until the Bank feed him, and in consequence of that fee, and that only, he was converted into one of the most ardent supporters of the Bank. Is not this what the Gazette meant on the 14th August? We ask it of any candid man.

To this we replied, that though Mr. Clay was opposed to the re-charter of the old U. S. Bank in 1811, (and we are quite willing to add, because it is the truth, that he was then, in 1811, opposed to *any* U. S. Bank,) he never was opposed to the late Bank, but spoke and voted for it in 1816—Between 1811 and 1816, as every body knows, the financial difficulties experienced during the war with Great Britain changed the minds of many as to the *indispensable necessity* of a Bank. Mr. Clay was one of those whose minds were changed. From having denied, in 1811, the right to charter a Bank, he was brought, in 1816, to admit and advocate the right, as an institution indispensable to the operations of government; as a power "necessary and proper," in the language of the Constitution, "for carrying into execution the foregoing powers."

Well, Mr. Clay having originally supported the "late Bank," having spoken and voted for it, never was "one of its most bitter opponents," as the Gazette alleged, and never was "converted," as it asserted, "to one of its most ardent supporters, *by its* patronage and salary." To make the Gazette's allegation true, it must be shown that the Bank gave Mr. Clay its patronage and salary before 1816, *before it had any existence!* The "conversion" took place before 1816;—the patronage and salary which, according to the Gazette, *produced* that conversion, were given some years afterwards! Certainly there was no Bank in 1816, to pay or to promise to pay, for Mr. Clay's support,—his "conversion."

This is so obvious, that a just and generous mind, if it had fallen into the error of attributing Mr. Clay's opposition to the Bank of 1811, to the Bank of 1816, and had imputed to him base motives under that error, would at once have atoned for the injustice by confessing the error, and withdrawing the imputation. Not so the Gazette. It still attempts to sustain its imputation—and how? By quoting from Mr. Clay's speech of 1811, (*without telling its readers, however, when the speech was delivered!*) To its extracts from Mr. Clay the Gazette adds,—

"It is well known that the application of the bank in 1811 for a recharter was not simply for an extension of its duration, but for a modified charter little dissimilar from that of the late bank, and it was to this modified bank charter, and to *bank charters of every form* that Mr. Clay was opposed. Now, if in 1811, Mr. Clay was opposed to the recharter of the old bank, as the Observer admits, and was opposed to the charter of *a new one*, as is proven by the foregoing quotations from his speech, he must have underwent conversion before he supported the late bank in 1815–'16, which support the Observer admits As to the *motives* of Mr. Clay's conversion the proofs are not so tangible. We suppose the written testimony upon this subject to be in the possession of those who do not care that it should see the light. Common report, however, though not always correct, when suffered to pass for a length of time uncontradicted, is generally esteemed of sufficient authority, to establish a proposition. Upon the authority then, of common report for more than twenty years' uncontradicted, rests the assumption that Mr. Clay was United States Bank Attorney for the State of Kentucky, the emoluments of which were valued at about $5,000 per annum. But upon what authority does the Observer deny that Mr. Clay ever received a salary or patronage from the bank? If by the authority of the parties, then we demand the best evidence—the written correspondence. Until that is produced, the Observer's *ipse dixit* will avail little."

The reader will see that the imputation is repeated, though not so boldly; and we are called upon to produce "written correspondence" to prove that it is not true! Rather would it become the Gazette to produce proof that its own imputation *is* true. But we have shown above, that the Gazette's charge is not true. The only question is, was Mr. Clay ever an opponent of the late Bank? To prove that he was not, we refer to the Statesman's Manual, vol. 1, page 379; and to Colton's Life of Clay, vol. 2, page 10. If he never was its opponent, it is certain that he never could have been converted into its friend by its money.

In regard to the Gazette's insinuation that Mr. Clay was made Secretary of State in consideration of his vote for Mr. Adams for President, that has been too effectually disproved to waste any words about it. But the style and force of the Gazette's arguments may be judged from the following specimen:—

"The fact stated by the Observer that Mr. Buchanan made Mr. Clay a bid for his vote in favor of Gen. Jackson is a most damnable proof of his venality, but does not clear him in the least from the charge of having accepted a better bid from Mr. Adams; nay, it is a strong presumption that he did."

That is,—a man makes a base proposition, which is rejected with scorn by him to whom it is made. This is "damnable proof," according to the Gazette, not of any thing wrong in the offerer, but of "venality" in him who rejects the proposition! and a "strong presumption" that he did something worse!! Comment is unnecessary.

The Gazette takes very good care not to follow the example we set it, of quoting in full those paragraphs on which we commented. If it had done so, it would not have been able to deceive any one of its readers as to what either we or the Gazette said in regard to its unfounded assertion, that not long after Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams we followed him. The statement, as originally made in the Gazette, is untrue, and its untruth is endeavored to be covered up by omitting most of what we said and misquoting the remainder. And all this, too, by a paper which offered to publish two columns a week for four weeks of any thing we might select.

The Gazette's insinuations, or a-sertions, made on the 14th August, and repeated now, that this paper is in any manner or form, or to any degree, "in favor of" the Wilmot Proviso, or that any thing in this paper was either "directly or indirectly calculated to pave the way for its support of that measure," or that this paper was "not an enemy to the Wilmot Proviso," or that "the Observer was in the habit of publishing documents in favor of the Wilmot Proviso and none against it," or that "many [or any] of its readers are profoundly ignorant of its own views on this subject"—all these are utterly untrue, as the Editor of the Gazette well knows. And we hereby pledge ourself, that for every document, or article, or paragraph, that the Gazette, or any one else, can find in this paper, (unaccompanied by an Editorial dissent, express or implied,) in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, we will produce ten in opposition to it—(we would say a hundred, but that we have little time to waste in examining old papers.)

The Editor of the Gazette has sense enough, if he had fairness enough, to distinguish between the *admission* of the Constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, and the *advocacy* of it. We *admitted* the constitutionality; and, that no one might possibly misunderstand us, accompanied that admission by a declaration of our unalterable opposition to the passage of any bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it. The Gazette *carefully conceals this declaration* from its readers, and represents us as "the open advocate of the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso"!! This is another specimen illustrating the character of that paper.

We repeat, for the twenfieth time, perhaps, that the Missouri Compromise Act applied what is now called the Wilmot Proviso to all the territory of the United States North of 36 degrees 30 minutes of North latitute. Is the Missouri Compromise Act constitutional, or unconstitutional? We believe nobody denies that it is constitutional. If so,—if Congress can restrict slavery in one part of the territories, it can restrict it in another, though we deny, and always have denied, the propriety of exercising that power in any territory South of the Compromise Line. The Gazette affects to be horrified at this admission of ours. It says we "distort" the paragraph of the constitution which we quoted, "into a complete *justification* of all that the abolitionists have done or attempted to do in Congress." This is unsupported by either fact or argument. It is untrue. We never admitted the constitutional right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. But Mr. Van Buren *did*, distinctly and unconditionally, and yet the Editor of the Gazette supported him, after he had made and published that admission, for President of the United States! Where was then his horror of this admission? Why did he not denounce Mr. Van Buren then, if he really believed that such dire consequences were to result from it?

The District of Columbia and the Forts and Arsenals in the Slave States are upon a different footing from other territory. They were ceded for an express purpose, slavery existing at the time in and around them; and any change of that institution would be a breach of faith to the States ceding them. The Constitution confers no power on Congress to perpetrate such a breach of faith.

We said, that what is now called the Wilmot Proviso was embodied in the Missouri Compromise which passed Congress in 1821:—(1820 we should have said:)—That its constitutionality was admitted by President Munroe, by Mr. Calhoun, and by every man then in Congress, Northern and Southern,—not a solitary vote being recorded against it. And that it was subsequently admitted by Mr. Polk when he signed the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it. To all this the Gazette replies, that "a greater amount of perversion and falsehood is seldom crowded into one paragraph." And how does it attempt to prove this? Not by denying what we said as to Mr. Monroe, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Polk, but by citing the action of Congress on *previous propositions* in 1818–19, and 1819–20—propositions to which we made no reference whatever—propositions to restrict slavery in Missouri itself.

To show the perfect accuracy of what we said, we quote the following passage from the speech of one of our Senators, delivered in the Senate on the 26th of July 1848, in the presence of Mr. Calhoun, who did not venture to deny the accuracy of the statement, though he was sufficiently on the look out to interrupt the Senator on another point:—

"When the bill admitting Missouri passed the House, it contained an express provision, as a fundamental condition on which that State was to be admitted, that slavery should be excluded. When the bill came into the Senate that provision was stricken out, and *the Missouri compromise, excluding slavery from the territory north and west, was agreed to;* and, so far were southern members from having discovered, at that time, that Congress had no power over the subject, *the amendment was adopted apparently without a division, at all events, without the yeas and nays; no southern member appearing to have thought it necessary or important to record his vote.*"

If any man in that Congress believed the Missouri Compromise to be unconstitutional, he was solemnly bound by his oath to vote against it. No man voted against it. We are perfectly warranted, therefore, in stating that every man then in Congress admitted its constitutionality. To show its identity with the Wilmot Proviso we insert it, as follows:—

"*And be it further enacted*, That, in all that Territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies North of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, North Latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is, hereby, forever prohibited; *provided always*, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

Mr. Calhoun was in the Cabinet when all this happened. Knowing that it was truly stated by our Senator, he did not pretend to controvert it. Having some character to preserve, *he* did not choose to sacrifice it upon a bold denial of what was susceptible of proof upon the instant.

And so we take leave of the Cheraw Gazette.

POSTPONEMENT.

North Carolina Rail Road.

Upon consultation with citizens interested in this important work, it is deemed advisable to postpone the contemplated Convention heretofore advertised to take place at Greensborough on the 18th inst. Notice is therefore hereby given, that said Convention will be held at Greensborough on *Thursday the 29th November next.*

J. M. Morehead, Ch'm. Ex. Com.

Iron for the Railroad.—One cargo (273 tons) of T Iron for re-laying the track of the Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad has arrived here, and will be put down expeditiously, commencing at this end of the Road, beyond the two or three miles now laid with Iron of that description. The balance of the Iron will be brought over as fast as it can be used by the company's workmen. We presume it will take from fifteen to eighteen months to re-lay the Road throughout.—*Wilmington Chron.*

Buncombe Turnpike Company.—The above Company (says the Asheville Messenger) met on the 1st inst. J. R. Osborn was elected President, and Dr. M. L. Neilson, Director, for the present year. A dividend of 7½ per cent for the last year was declared, making it a good stock for investment.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Boston, Oct. 12.

The Caledonia arrived here to-day, bringing one week's later advices from all parts of Europe, London dates to the 28th ult., and Liverpool to the 29th.

Liverpool, 29th.

The Corn trade ruled dull throughout the week, and closed at a decline of about 1s. per qr, in sales of considerable quantities. Flour is also lower. The top price for the best Western Canal is 23s. per bbl. The liberal supplies of foreign Indian Corn caused the demand to subside, though some were expecting an advance, but without any real cause.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are discouraging, and trade languid, without the prospect of improvement, particularly as recent advices from India are unfavorable.

Cotton is languid, and prices unsupported by the speculative purchases. The sales for the week are 33,000 bales, and the imports 3,222 bales. The prices of American descriptions are without change, but at the same time it has been difficult to buy or sell on satisfactory terms. This continued dullness is not attributable to any change in the growing crop, which is still unfavorable, but to the discouraging state of the Manchester markets.

Money is in more demand, and the tendency of discounts upward.

There is no marked increase in the demand for American Stocks for investment. In several instances U. S. 6's have been bought at 106.

France.—The French Republic is now enjoying perfect tranquility. Mr. Rives, the American Minister, has arrived at Paris to take the place of Mr. Rush.

The latest intelligence from Vienna is down to the 23d Sept. Comorn had not surrendered, and nothing of any importance from the fortress was reported.

The Hungarians made a sally on the 13th, and obtained some advantages over the Imperial troops.

Nothing definite has been arranged in regard to Hungary. It does not appear that there is any insurmountable difficulty in the way of a final pacification on the grounds of a complete union with Austria. The Emperor of Russia has returned to St. Petersburg, and his troops are gradually withdrawing within the Russian frontier.

Washington, Oct. 11.

The President of the United States left the seat of Government yesterday morning in the cars on an excursion to Baltimore, and probably New York and the North, visiting the great exhibitions of domestic productions in manufactures, the arts, agriculture, &c. now offered to the public gratification in both the cities named above. We hope that the President may feel at liberty to extend his journey as far as New England, as contemplated in August last, when his tour was unfortunately interrupted by illness. A visit among the bright and sturdy, energetic and earnest sons of the Pilgrims will, we are sure, be productive of as much admiration and esteem on the part of the President as it will be of sincere gratification and pride to the true and honest hearts which will every where welcome him among them.

Washington, Oct. 12.

The President, we understand, has concluded not to extend his journey to the North any further than *Baltimore;* and, having visited that city chiefly for the purpose of attending the Agricultural Fair, it is expected that he will return to Washington this evening or to-morrow morning.

Washington, Oct. 13.

The President of the United States returned to the seat of Government last evening, highly gratified, as we learn, with the enthusiastic hospitality extended to him by his fellow citizens of Baltimore, as well as with the splendid exhibitions of mechanical skill and husbandry which he there witnessed.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Baltimore, Oct. 10.

The President of the United States arrived here quite unexpectedly this morning, the impression being that he would not arrive till Thursday. He has been waited on by a number of our citizens, who are pleased to see that he has in a great measure recovered from his late illness. The Maryland State Agricultural Society have appointed a committee of one from each county in the State, and city of Baltimore, to wait upon and receive the President during his visit to the Cattle Show and Agricultural exhibition.

FROM CANADA.

Movement in Favor of Annexation.

Montreal, Oct. 10.

A declaration in favor of annexation to the United States has been drawn up, and in the short space of five hours, received the signatures of 300 of our first merchants, land holders, and professional men, including two members of parliament, and two of the Queen's Counsel.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Returns from Philadelphia—Political Excitement—Great Riot and Fire—Military Ordered Out, &c.

This has been one of the most exciting days in the calendar for the city and county of Philadelphia. In the city heretofore the mayoralty and city councilmen have been quietly surrendered to the Whigs, but a discontented portion of the latter party having nominated an independent ticket, running the Hon. Joel Jones for mayor, in opposition to Charles Gilpin, the regular nominee, the Democrats determined to throw their strength in aid of Judge Jones and the independent councilmen, declining to make any nomination for these offices.

For the sheriffalty and the other offices, there were three tickets, the "Rough and Ready," the "Democratic," and "Native American." There were also three county tickets for legislature, &c., three candidates for canal commissioner, and in the cross-firing consequent thereupon, we have had a most exciting contest.

Philadelphia, 1 o'clock, A. M.

At 11 o'clock a terrible row broke out in Southwark, between the blacks and whites. It originated in an attack on the California House, which is a general resort of the most dissolute of our colored population. The house was finally fired by the mob, and at 12 o'clock the State House bell rang to draw out the firemen, who were soon on the spot in great numbers.

Philadelphia, 2 o'clock, A. M.

The State House bell is still ringing, and two companies of military have just marched to the scene of the riot. It is impossible to get in the vicinity of the riot to ascertain any particulars.

Still Later.—The election in the city of Philadelphia has resulted in the success of the Independent candidate for Mayor over his Whig opponent, by 64 majority. The Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner appears to be elected by an immense majority.

There was a terrible riot in Southwark (a suburb of Philadelphia) last night.—The California House, a resort of the worst part of the colored population, was fired by the mob, other buildings were also fired; fire arms and dangerous missiles were freely used and several persons were badly injured. Eight military companies, headed by the Mayor and Sheriff, took possession of the disturbed district, and planted cannon in the streets to prevent the encroachment of the multitude. All is quiet now.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Riot.—It is with sincere regret that we record the occurrence of one of the most dreadful and sanguinary riots that has taken place for many years in our city. So far as we have been able to gather the particulars, it appears that a gang of men and boys, amounting, it is said, to several hundreds, and mostly armed with guns, pistols, or knives, were hovering about St. Mary's street, which is chiefly inhabited by colored people, and at the same time there were several knots or crowds of colored men hanging about. Two or three collisions between the parties occurred.—This was the state of things shortly after nine o'clock. Before ten an attack was made upon a tavern at the corner of Sixth and St. Mary's streets, called the California House. The place was kept by a colored man, who was reported to be married to or living with a white woman. The house was soon in flames, the inmates driven out and fired upon, with many other colored persons, men, women, and children, who were seen flying from their houses in extreme terror, chased by gangs, who pelted them with brickbats and fired after them with guns and pistols. The assailants are described as being composed of the "Killers" and other similar associations of disturbers of the public peace.

Meanwhile the fire made rapid progress, but several engine and hose companies were soon upon the ground. And here a truly frightful scene occurred. The firemen, who went to the conflagration for the purpose of saving property, were fired upon, not in solitary cases, but actually in a running fire, and by volleys of several guns and pistols at once—the rioters being out in very strong force. They were also assailed with showers of brickbats and their hose cut in every direction.—In a word, the first companies that arrived were compelled, as the only mode of avoiding wounds or death, to leave the neighborhood. Still the firing continued.

Shortly before midnight a body of police forced their way to the scene of action, fire, and bloodshed, and, while standing in Sixth street below Lombard, we heard at least a dozen shots fired between St. Mary's and South streets, while bricks were showered by the rioters; but, as the policemen were not repulsed, it is fair to presume that the rioters had given way.

The whole scene was fearful and mournful—a source of real sorrow to every Philadelphian. At the corners of all the streets, for many squares, were groups of citizens assembled, anxious for the latest intelligence, and mourning for the insecurity of life and property in that portion of our city.

The military were called out at midnight, and several companies made their appearance on the ground at one o'clock this morning. As late as two o'clock this morning there was still an immense crowd of people. The military remained on the ground.

Postscript.—A Telegraphic despatch dated Oct. 10th says: "The riots were renewed down town (Southwark) this morning, and other buildings were fired. Firearms and other missiles were freely used and several persons were badly hurt. At half past 10 o'clock six or eight military companies, headed by the Sheriff and Mayor, marched to the scene of action, took possession of the disturbed district, and planted cannon in the streets to prevent the encroachment of the crowd. A number of fire companies then commenced operations on the ruins." This, we suppose, was the end of the riot.

A number of men and boys who were arrested on the charge of participating in the riot, were examined before the mayor yesterday, and committed to jail. Among the number was a colored man named George Hosey, said to be one of the most violent of the rioters. He was seen to shoot at several persons with deliberate aim, and was committed to answer to the charge of riot, arson and murder.

Three persons, two white and one black, were killed; and some others are dangerously wounded. About 30 were taken to the hospital, wounded.

THE STATE OF DESERET.

Our readers are probably not aware that the Mormons, who have settled on the great Salt Lake, have already become sufficiently numerous to claim the privilege of entering the Union as a sovereign State. Such, however, is the fact, as we learn from an article in a late No. of the St. Louis Republican. The editors of that paper have seen certified copies of a constitution which is to be submitted to Congress at its next session.—We think we can see in this application, the germ of much future trouble—of a war between the Mormons and the other settlers of California, such as was waged between them and the people of Missouri and Illinois. The custom, as far as we can learn, has always been, heretofore, for Congress to lay off a State, and not for any portion of the people of a territory to constitute themselves a State, and call on Congress to confirm their own foregone conclusions. These men, being a portion of the inhabitants of the territory of California, have, without any sort of warrant, *as far as we can see*, created an *imperium in imperio*, a State within a State, solely by virtue of their own authority.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM NICARAGUA.

By the steamer Empire City advices have been received from Grenada to the 20th of August.

The New York Express says that the United States Charge d'Affaires has succeeded in negotiating a favorable commercial treaty with the Nicaragua Government, a copy of which has been sent to this Government by Mr. White, bearer of despatches. Whether this is a new treaty, or a duplicate of one of which the public has heretofore had some information, we cannot say.

The Express also states that the New York Company for constructing the Ship Canal have obtained an absolute and unconditional grant from the Nicaragua Government, and, until the completion of the canal, the exclusive right of navigating the river San Juan and Lakes Nicaragua and Leon. The charter, it is stated, secures to all nations the use of the ship canal on such terms as the Company may prescribe, which must always be uniform, so that the vessels of one nation can have no advantage over those of another.

National Intelligencer.

Languages.—There are 3,664 known languages now used in the world. Of these, 937 are Asiatic; 587 European; 276 African; and 1,624 American dialects.

MARRIED,

At Holly Spring, (the residence of Jas. Baker, Esq.) in this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, Capt. WILLIAM HUSKE and Miss MAY CATHARINE, elder daughter of Mr. Baker.

At Adolph, Chatham county, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Gaston E. Brown, Mr. JOHN W. FARISH to Miss MARY A., eldest daughter of W. G. Harris, Esq.

At Owenville, Sampson county, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Love Culbreth, Mr. WILLIAM G. FOWLER to Miss ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Owen Owen, Esq.

At the residence of Mrs. Nancy Mordecai, in the vicinity of Raleigh, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, DRURY THOMPSON, Esq., of Mobile, Ala., to Miss MARY C. LAZARUS.

At the residence of Dr. Baker, in Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, EDWARD MALLETT, Esq., of Fayetteville, to Miss MARY S. HUNTER, daughter of the late Dr. William H. Hunter.

In Bladen county, on the 27th ult., by M. McInnis, Esq., JOHN CAIN, Esq., to Miss ISABELLA, second daughter of T. McInnis, Esq.

In this county, on Thursday last, Mr. MALCOM McBRYDE, of Robeson county, to Miss MARGARET WILKINSON.

At Middletown, Conn., Sept. 20th, Mr. GEO. W. ATKINS, of Clinton, N. C., and Miss HARRIET A. EDWARDS.

DIED,

Near Cheraw, S. C., on the 4th inst., of Bilious Fever, Mrs. MARY JANE, consort of Thomas Steele, Esq., and daughter of the late William P. Leak, in the 26th year of her age.

By this mournful providence, a happy home is made desolate, and a husband bereft of an affectionate wife, and three small children of a tender and devoted mother. The deceased had been for a number of years an exemplary member of the M. E. Church

For some time previous to her last illness, she had expressed a presentiment that she should not live long, and had even insisted on her husband's ceasing operations on a building he was then erecting, as she thought he would not be satisfied to remain there after her death.

In her last trials it was fully demonstrated that she had set her house in order, and that *to her* Death had lost its sting. "I will soon be gone, but I do not fear to die?" "Take my children and rear them up in the way they should go?" "Tell my brothers and sisters to meet me in Heaven." These and similar expressions continued to fall from her lips so long as consciousness remained.

Her friends are consoled to bow submissively to the Divine will, entertaining, as they do, a well grounded hope that she now rests in the bosom of her Saviour.—*Com.*

At Floral College, after an illness of 28 days, ALEXANDER L. DRAKE on the 4th, and NICHOLAS McL. DRAKE on the 6th inst., sons of Mr. John Drake, of Robeson Co. Mortality but seldom furnishes such a scene in this section of country. These young men were twins, and had but entered their 20th year. A peculiar bond of sympathy seemed to exist between them. Their indispositions have been from infancy invariably, with one exception, not only at the same time, but of the same nature. In this dispensation of Providence, the family of which they were members have experienced a sore affliction and a sad bereavement. They were amiable in their dispositions; beloved and regarded with interest by all who knew them; they were unexceptionable in their moral deportment, and left comfortable grounds of hope that they were pious, and hence that death has been gain to them.

They were in a course of education, and bid fair to be a comfort and ornament to their parents and relations, and to be useful citizens. But He in whose hands are all our destinies, has seen fit to disappoint fond hopes. Alas! how powerless are the desires, the exertions and skill of man! how sure and resistless the decree of Heaven!

[*Communicated.*

In Chatham county, on the 13th ult., TULLIA JOSEPHINE, daughter of Aaron G. and Mary E. Headen, aged 1 year and 2 months.

In the neighborhood of Springfield P. O., Richmond county, on October 2d, Mr. DUNCAN McNEILL, a highly esteemed member, and Deacon of the Spring Hill Baptist Church. He was truly pious, humble, and strictly honest, and much "given to hospitality." He has left an interesting family of sons and daughters, to mourn their irreparable loss.

On Sept. 24th, in Chesterfield District S. C., in the 27th year of his age, ROBERT W. HUNTLY, son of Robert Huntly, Jr., of Anson county, N. C.

In Anson county, on the 5th inst., Rev. Mr. WOODWARDS, aged 62 years.

In Rockingham county, on the 6th instant, Dr. ROBERT P. WILLIAMSON.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 16.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6¼ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	5½ a 6½	Molasses,	25 a 28
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5
Cotton,	10 a 10¼	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	45 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	9½ a 12	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4¾ a 5	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 25	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2¼
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 10 to 10¼. Flour $4 50 to $5. Corn 45 to 55. Flaxseed $1 10 to $1 25. Bacon 5½ to 6½. Wheat 75 to 80. Coffee has advanced and sells at 9½ to 10 by the bag.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8. Corn 50 to 52. Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 5 75. Lard 9½ to 10. Lumber—Flooring Boards 7 00 to 8 00; Wide 5 00; Scantling 3 50 to 4 00. Mill Timber 3 00 to 6 00.—Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 10; Virgin Dip 3 15; Hard 1 10. Tar 1 45 to 1 50. Spirits Turpentine 24½ to 25.

At Cheraw, Cotton 9½ to 10¼. Sales about 1000 bales. Bacon 7 to 7½. Corn 45 to 50. Flour 5 50 to 6.

At New York, Cotton firm at 11½ to 11½ for fair Uplands. Flour drooping, at 4 75 to 5 31. Corn 61 to 64.

Cotton at Columbia 8 to 10½. At Hamburg 9 to 10¾. At New Orleans 8¾ to 13. At Charleston 9 to 11.

Total receipts of Cotton 75,194 bales, against 146,605 last year.

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos. Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.

August 2, 1849. 73tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medicine to stay its progress; but Brandreth's Pills, almost immediately they are swallowed, exert a beneficial influence; they carry out of the system the irritating matters upon which the disease depends for its continuance; they arouse the vital powers and restore warmth to the surface, previously chilled by the coldness of approaching death. There is no occasion for fear, provided Brandreth's Pills are on hand, ready for immediate use; their prompt administration will vanquish the malady, and restore the health.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—Use the pills as directed in costiveness, and all the very unpleasant feelings will disappear. Fresh air and change of scene, will much help in the cure. But the pills are all-sufficient, if persevered in, to effect a full restoration to health.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.

August 10, 1849. 60-ly

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SYRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope,

by J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 3, 1849. 83-tf

PAINTS, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

WHITE LEAD,
Verdigris,
Chrome Green,
Paris Green,
Venetian Red,
Imperial Green,
French Yellow,
Chrome Yellow,
Spanish Brown,
Lamp Black,
Copal Varnish,
Japan Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Linseed Oil,
Whale Oil,
Sperm Oil,
Window Glass,
Amber, Terra de Sienna, Litharge, Red Lead, Vermillion, Vandyke Brown, Prussian Blue, Pumice Stone, Putty, Gold Leaf, Drop Black, Sand Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO—BRUSHES of all kinds.

All of which are for sale low by

S. J. HINSDALE.

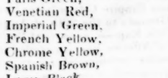
Sept. 17, 1849. 85-tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS HOUSE, (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is kept open at present by the Subscriber. Thankful for the liberal patronage received so far, *he pledges himself* to spare no pains to render Travellers that may call on him comfortable during their stay.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, Moore co., Sept. 7, 1849. 83-tf



TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs. Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

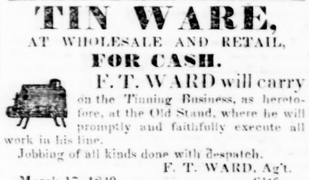
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 57tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1848.

OFFICE TO RENT.

THE OFFICE at present occupied by E. L. Winslow, Esq., to whom apply, in the absence of the subscriber. Possession given in a few days. E. J. HALE.

August 6.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope.

WE have just received our supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will send in their orders. COOK & TAYLOR.

August 7, 1849.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

GROCERIES, &c.

WE have received by late arrivals, the following GOODS, which will be sold at moderate prices:—

75 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 do. Laguira do.
10 do. Old Java,
5 hhds. Cuba Sugars,
5 do. St. Croix and Porto Rico,
20 bbls. and half bbls. Refined Sugars,
2 boxes Loaf Sugar,
20 boxes common and family Soap,
5 boxes Steam Refined Candy,
2 do. Capers,
10 qr. casks assorted Wines,
5 do. Imported French Brandy.
Old Otard Brandy and Holland Gin,
Sallad Oil, Indigo, Nutmegs, Starch,
50 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather.

Also, in Store,

2000 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
2500 bushels Rock Alum do.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 14, 1849. 80-tf

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

Cashwell & Blossom,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND

Forwarding Merchants,

Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,

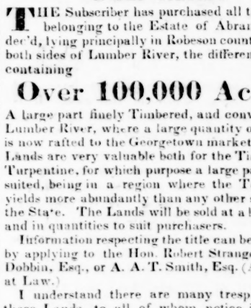
NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!



THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON, & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

LEATHER.

RUSSET and black Upper and Harness LEATHER, from the Wake County Tannery, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 14, 1849.

☞ Dry and green HIDES wanted.

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

WITHOUT RUBBING OR BOILING.

THE right for using "THIBET'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND," for washing and cleansing Clothes without rubbing or boiling, together with the recipe for making the "Compound," for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

July 30, 1849. 78-tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5.

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

FASHIONABLE *Clothing Establishment,*

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1849. 74tf

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash.

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Mask, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON.

South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT Of Hampden Sidney College, RICHMOND, VA.

THE twelfth annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, October 22d, 1849, and continue until the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. Maupin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. Peticolas, M. D, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Museum, Apparatus and illustrations for the demonstrator departments have recently received many additions, and are now very complete. The facilities for Practical Anatomy are unsurpassed. The Clinical advantages are fully commensurate with the wants of the student, and especially valuable to those preparing for practice at the South. Clinical Lectures are given twice a week in the College Infirmary, (which is in immediate contiguity with the College,) and once a week in the Richmond Alms House. In these institutions the diseases occurring in Southern practice are met with, and the student has the most eligible opportunities of becoming acquainted with their types and treatment. The frequency of Surgical operations before the class, together with the facilities for witnessing the treatment of Surgical cases, renders this one of the best Schools of Practical Surgery.

Charges—Matriculation $5, Tickets of the Professors $105, Practical Anatomy $10, Graduation Fee $25; Board, including fuel, lights, and servants' attendance, may be obtained at $2½ to $4½ per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

August 3, 1849. 80-10w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

August 12, 1849. 80-tf

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well kuown in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

NOTICE.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.

JOHN W. MURPHY.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.

Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $1 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and excluseve control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. PONDS'

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT

for sale by JNO D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

DR. TOWNSEND'S

OFFICE MANUFACTORY

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any Sarsaparilla. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Sarsaparillas is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant.

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism, considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the distressing pains and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years affected with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought as she was in very delicate health, we would give her a bottle of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming regged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts [illegible] or Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other aperient, one, in so or a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable charms and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* Where is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as even a lily, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who taste but little ever do, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Those ladies who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c., &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine here, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores: have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

Don't let them Die.

Several thousand children died in this city last season, who could have been saved by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and there are thousands of children who are now suffering from bad sores and humors—others are puny and weakly—who, unless assisted, will make effeminate men and women, if they do not die, which is highly probable. Dr. Townsend's Sars